SOUTH - IN MONTHER COURTS BESTATE OF

CLEAR THE WAY .- KNOX, the famous Hatter of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-at., is out with his Fall.
Fastion, which, like all his former productions, is an exquisite specimen of artistic skill and general good taste. This Fall.
Hat has already become not only popular, but the rage, with the leaders of fashion, and therefore it behoves every one desirous of being considered as a citizen of taste to patronize Ksox's Fall Fashion.

PARIS SOFT (FUR) HATS .- We have received Peria" several cases of superior (Fur) Soft Hars of new styles, which we offer at our counters. LEARY & Co., Leaders and Introducers of Fashion, Astor House, Broadway.

VELVET AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, Lower than ever before offered.

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English Baussils, good styles and quality, 8/per yard.

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CARPETINGS, Oil CLOTHS, Mattings, Druggets, Rugs, Table Covers, Window Shades, in great variety, new and cheap, ARTHUR DONNELLY'S, No. 93 Bowery.

10,000 cures have been made this month of Diarthes, Dyschtery, Colic, Croup, Chronic Rheunatism, &c., by
Dr. Tosfas's colobrated Venerian Limiters, warranted to
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56 Courtlandt-st. Sold by the Druggists throughout the U. S. WRITING FLUID.

The public are invited to try our

IMPROVED LIMPED PLUID.

It is in all respects equal to the best English, and in some important qualities it is superior to all. For sale by the Stationers.

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JOUVEN'S INCOROUS PREPARATION INSTANTLY
CLEARS KID GLOVES OF ANY COLOR
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The gleve can be worn immediately afterward. Try it before buying, and satisfy yourself that this is no humbur, one buttle cleans fifty pairs. Frice 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.
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NUTTING'S ÆOLICON.-A new Musical Instru-The second of the Manufacturer of the Manufact Institu-ment, combining the advantage of the Organ, Melodeon and Plane; the tone is rich, mellow and poworful, and is well adayted for Church or Operatic Music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the Plane-Forte Warerooms of the Manufacturers. Price from \$60 to \$125.

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WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.

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HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Sapes—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and the only Amer-lean Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's

Patentee placed \$1,000 in gold in the one exhibited at orda's Fair, London, and invited all the pick-locks in the to open the Safe, with or without the keys, and take the The world's Fair, London, and invited an the piece-locks in the world to open the Safe, with or without the keys, and take the money as a reward for their ingenuity.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons anyhorsed to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Half's Fatent Powder-Proof Looks.

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Stearus & Marvin's improvement. "The best Safe in the world." Secured by the celebrated La Belle Powder-Proof Lock, with a very small key—all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. Straams, who has for 14 years superins tended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's world of property has been consumed in one of them—213 having been tended in ecidential first.

Warranted free from dampness. For sale by
Straams & Marvin, Nos. 40 Murray and 146 Water-st.
Second-hand Safes of other makers at reduced prices.

A retired Physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indics, a certain cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and general debility. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full directions for making up and successfully units it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling, three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement.

Address Dr. H. James, No. 19 Grand-at., Jersey City, N. J.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS .- The HORACE WA-Planos and MELODEONS.—The HORACE WA-TERS modern improved Planos and MELODEONS are to be Sound only at No. 333 Broadway. Planos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments, second-hand Pi-anos from \$40 to \$126, Melodeons from \$40 to \$135. Planos tuned and repaired, polished, boxed and moved. "The Horace Waters Planos," says The New-York Evangelist, "are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of those in-struments with some degree of confidence from personal knowl-edge of their excellent tone and durable quality."

TO PURCHASE CARPETINGS At Great Bargains, Call on PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway.

In vain, for years, invention seemed to try, Her utmost skill to make a harmless dye, Till Carstapono nature's tints revealed. Till Carstadoro nature's thats revealed,
And drove all caustic compounds from the field.
CRISTADORO'S Excelsior Hair Dye, 6 Astor-House.

> CURTAIN MATERIALS. PETERSON & HUMPHERY, ...

H. T. LOVET'S WAPHENE (an Indian Vegetable

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is three times the strength of the common Magnesia, and is clear of unpleasant taste. Four first-premium silver medals and a World's Fair medal swarded, as being the best in the market. For sale by the Druggists generally, and wholesale by the manufacturer.

T. J. Husanno, Philadelphia.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- DYSPEPSIA CURED .-None need outfor while this truly invaluable remedy is at hand for their relief, as no Stomach or Liver complaint can long withstand their influence. Sold at the manufactories, No. 30 Maid-callane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62 cents, and \$1 per pot or box.

WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Wies and TOUPERS have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, tase and devibility—fitting to a charm. The largest and beauty stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous Dvr. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

A POSTMASTER WANTED.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Telbune

GEORGETOWN, Madison County, Sept. 14, 1856. I was yesterday notified by a swearing Government official, that I am to be removed from the Post-Office here for my letter in THE TRIBUNE of July 16. But upon looking about for a Buchanan man to take the office, there was none to be found. There is but one Buchanan man in this place, and he a deaf blacksmith who would also have been a Frementer had he been able to hear the truth.

A. H. Niles, P. M.

FREMONT MEETING IN CONSECTICUT .-- On Thursday (te-n errow) at 11 a. m., there will be a rally of th friends of Fremont and Freedom at the camp-ground in Redding, Conn. Gen. Nye, Judge Culver, and Characey Shaffer are announed to speak.

-The Delegate Committee of the Central Club of the City and County of New-York met at the Broad way House last evening, a majority of all the Ward

being represented.

After preliminary business, it was resolved to be in expedient to have a torchlight procession on the 24th inst. Adjourned until Thursday, 18th inst.

## New York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1856.

To Advertisers .- The Weekly Tribuse will go to press to-morrow morning at an early hour. We shall print of this week's issue over 173,000 copies. A few more advertisements will be received if handed in early to-day. Price, One Dollar a line.

We shall issue on WENNESDAY NEXT a Tract of sixteen pages, containing the Hon. E. B. MORGAN'S SPEECH in the House of Representatives on "Millard Fillmore;" Geo. Law not chauncey Shaffer's Reasons for repudisting Fillmore and and Chauncey Shaffer's Reasons for repudisting Fillmore and poncison, and the Action of the Know-Nothing State Convention at Syracuse on the Resolutions censuring Bully Brooks's destardly Assisted Syracuse on the Resolutions censuring Bully Brooks's destardly Assisted Syracuse on the Resolutions censuring Bully Brooks's destardly assisted to Senator Summer, &c. Price, per dozen, 4astardly Assisted Syracuse on the Resolutions censuring Bully Brooks's Assisted Syracuse on the Resolutions of Price, per dozen, &c. Price, per dozen, as a line of the destard of the Market Syracus of the Syr

We can afford to give space and prominence to the doings of the convocation of seedy Fillmoreites at Baltimore, who profane the name of a National Whig Convention. They are known and laughed at as Delegates without constituents, engaged in bolstering up a bad and ruined cause by impudent false pretenses. There is no such thing alive as a National Whig party, and these pretenders well know it. A son of Henry Clay and one of Daniel Webster are, with Rufus Choate and other such, supporting Buchanan. Many who figure in this Convention as Fillmore Whigs are really working for Buchanan. John M. Clayton proclaims his neutrality. Kentucky and North Carolina-the only sure Southern Whig States in the olden time -have gone for Buchanan; Iowa, VERMONT and MAINE have gone with a rush for Fremont, at least nine-tenths of their Clay Whigs having declared for him; while not a single Whig State-nor any other State-has, since his nomination, been carried for Fillmore. Such are the notorious facts. The collection of fossils at Baltimore, to "go through the motions" of nominating the Pro-Slavery Know-Nothing candidate for President as a National Whig, is too transparent a humbug to be more than mildly amusing.

One of the best Republican gatherings during the campaign took place last evening in the Tabernacle -the occasion being the regular weekly meeting given under the auspices of the Young Men's F're mont and Dayton Central Union. All the available space in the Tabernable was occupied, and over a thousand men were compelled to leave, being unable to obtain admittance. Speeches were made by Henry Ward Beecher, John P. Hale, and Thos. J. Turner of Ill. Music was furnished by the Fremont and Dayton Glee Club. The greatest enthusia sm prevailed.

If the news from Kansas received yesterday by telegraph prove true, Gov. Geary has made a good beginning, by releasing on bail Gov. Charles Robinson and his associates, so long imprisoned while awaiting trial for high treason in having organized a Free-State Government for that Territory. This is a wise and sensible step, in full accordance with the assurances from high quarters which secured the passage of the Army bill without the Kansas Proviso. We presume there can be no doubt that the State prisoners are liberated, since the dispatch adds that a jubilee was held at Lawrence on the 10th inst., at which those prisoners made speeches, and that Mrs. Robinson (wife of Gov. R.) passed through St. Louis on Monday, on her way to her friends in Massachusetts.

The telegraph further states that Governor Geary has issued a proclamation, commanding all armed bands in Kansas to disperse. We are determined to believe this well intended, though similar orders have repeatedly been given, with no other effect than to disarm the Free-State men, and thus present them a helpless prey to the Ruffians, who can whip across into Missouri, where they are beyond the jurisdiction of the authorities of Kansas, and await the favorable moment to return and renew their depredations upon the defenseless settlers. If Governor Geary will go just one step further, and authorize the settlers to combine for mutual defense and protection against these marauders, and to inflict chastisement upon them whenever they shall be caught in the act, the dragoons can be spared to fight Indians or for any other service that may be required. The settlers of Kansas have ever been fully able to take care of themselves if the Federal Government would simply let them alone. They did it last Winter, when the Ruffian cohorts recoiled from before undaunted Lawrence, pretending to curse Gov. Shannon for making a compact with the Free-State men, but really glad to get out of the feud with whole skins. They would have done it again last May, had not U. S. Marshal Donaldson rode at the head of Buford's cut-throats and won their way into Lawrence unresisted by virtue of his commission as a Federal functionary. It was his commission, and not the power or prowess of the Ruffians, that devoted Lawrence to plunder and confingration. And, through all the past month, the Ruffians have been mustering their legions along the border, and threatening to overwhelm Lawrence some time next week; but the day, though often fixed, has never yet arrived. On the contrary, if we may hope that Gov. Geary's new proclamation will be respected, and that the war will now be stopped, we may safely say that the Ruffians have mustered in far less force to uphold and enforce the atrocious "laws" imposed by them on Kansas than they mustered on the 30th of March, 1855, to corrupt the ballot-boxes and elect the authors of that infamous Code to the Territorial Legislature. They sent at least five thousand men into Kansas, when she was unarmed and unprepared for the irruption, to elect a Pro-Slavery Legislature; while the largest force they have at any time mustered on her soil to uphold those hideous ensetments, has not exceeded half that number. And, though they commenced this last campaign with a proclaimed determination to crush Lawrence, capture Lane and crush out the Free-State party, and to this end interposed a strong detachment between Lawrence and the Iowa frontier, so as to prevent the receipt of supplies and cut off the retreat of the Free-State forces. they have closed it with very few men in Kansas, and these hugging the frontier very closely at points where crossing it is easy; while Gen. Richardson. who commanded their Northern detachment, is said to have been captured by the Free-State men The only serious losses which have befallen our

side in this campaign were inflicted in the capture

and burning of Osawattamie, where the Ruffians

were ten to one, and had the advantage of a cannon;

and at the devastation of Leavenworth, where the

actual or suspected Free-State men were, in defi-

ance of all the rules of civilized or even barbarian

warfare, driven out at an hour's notice, two or

heavy loss of property. But, with all the help they could muster from Missouri, with Shannon, Woodson and Persifer F. Smith misrepresenting maligning, and finally declaring them rebels and outlaws, they have fully held their ground, though but half armed, with scanty munitions and famine staring them in the face. Have they not done nobly '

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But their trials are by no means at an end. The atrocious "laws" imposed on them by the Missouri invasion of March, 1855, yet remain to cripple, to fetter and to scourge them. Even Geary indicates his purpose to uphold and enforce those laws, so far as he may deem them constitutional. Wherever they have demanded protection from those set over them by the Federal Government, the response has been: "Appeal to the Courts-Submit to the laws "-that is, the Border-Ruffian laws. How this ensuares and must continue to ensuare them, will be shown hereafter.

The accounts from Kansas continue in the higheat degree favorable to the true Law-and-Order party-that is to say, to the Free-State men. On the 3d, a man named Golden arrived at Lawrence severely wounded in the mouth. He had left Leavenworth on foot the day before, in company with two others, in consequence, no doubt, of the outrages perpetrated there. Toward night they were met by seven mounted and armed Southern miscreants, when about half way to Lawrence, and were ordered back by these ruffians to their camp at Easton-an order which, as they had no arms, they were forced to obey. When near the camp they were fired upon, and as they all fell were left for dead; but Golden presently came to, and a friendly Indian helped him on to Lawrence, where he was placed in the hospital, and was likely

It being found at Lawrence that nothing could be done by way of correspondence with Woodson toward the release of Mr. Hutchinson and the other Free-State men treacherously seized by his men, that official only replying to the letters of the Central Committee by a repetition of the ridiculous falsehoods about the invasion of Kansas by an army led by Lane, the Committee resolved to have nothing further to do with him, and addressed the following letter to Col. Cook, commanding the United States troops near Lecompton:

States troops near Lecompton:

"Lawrence, Kansas, Sept. 3, 1856.

"Col. Cook, Commander U. S. Forces at Lecompton.

"Dear Sire: The Free-State men of Kansas are now in arms for the purpose of protecting their property from destruction, and the lives of themselves and families from the inhuman atrocities of organized bands of assassins from an adjacent State. Appeals to the civil authorities have proved fruitless. As a last resort, and to avert the impending evil, we appeal to the authority you possess. We respectfully represent that our ranks are composed of bona fide citizens of Kansas, and none other. To satisfy you of the truth of this averment, we invite you in person to visit and inspect our ranks. If any other method of proof of this fact would be more acceptable to you, it will be equally convenient for us. We ask you to assure us protection for our lives and property, and to that end, that you disperse, or cause to be dispersed, the band of house-burners, horse-stealers, and men-stealers from Missouri, known as the Kansas Militia, now assembled at Indianola, on the Fort Riley road, at Lecompton, near your camp, at some point on the Santa Fé road, at Easton, and other places. If this shall be done, we will lay down our arms and thankfully resume our ordinary occupations.

"If you do not possess power to do this, perhaps you might feel at liberty to insist that the war be conducted on principles generally recognized among Christian beligerents as just and honorable, prohibiting the destruction of the property of inoffensive and defenseless persons.

"In behalf of the Kansas State Central Committee.

"H. MILES MOORE."

fenseless persons.

"In behalf of the Kanass State Central Committee.

"H. MILES MOORE.

"WM. HUTCHINSON "P. S.—Should we deem it necessary to decide this question by an appeal to arms, would you deem it your duty to interfere in case of conflict? "H. M. M.

This letter was certainly very much in the spirit of the view we took the other day as to the avoidance of any conflict with the United States authorities, and the conduct of the Free-State men the next day, when Marshal Donaldson entered Lawrence with an escort of fifty U. S. Dragoons, inquiring for Lane, Walker, Grover, the members of the Central Committee, and others, for whom, probably, he had bogus warrants of arrest, was precisely what we had anticipated. Nobody in the town was able to give him the least information as to any of these parties, except, indeed, one small boy, who informed the Marshal that he had lately seen Lane going toward Iowa with a cannon under his arm! They staid about two hours but found nobody Donaldson was very angry, and the dragoons had to do their best to keep themselves from laughing. Donaldson then undertook to read a proclamation or something of the sort, but instead of stopping to listen to him all the town's people moved away, and finding that he had no bearers he put up the paper. Finally the crowd gave three groans for Donaldson and three cheers for the dragoons, which they recognized by waving their hats, after which they marched out of the town.

The next morning having received no reply to the letter addressed to Col. Cook, the Free-State men, 500 strong, marched upon Lecompton. As they approached the town in battle array, Col. Cook's command, with several pieces of artillery, came hurrying to the scene. At the same time a committee was sent from the town to confer with Lane on terms of peace. It was finally agreed that all the Free-State men, to the number of fifteen, held as prisoners in Lecompton should be released, to be delivered that night in Lawrence under an escort, and that the bogus Kansas militia should be disbanded. Whether those terms were fulfilled we do not know, but probably they were, as the latest accounts by telegraph state, that the State prisoners had all been released on bail; that Governor Geary had issued a proclamation ordering all armed bands to disperse; that several of the Border Ruffians and horse thieves were already in he hands of the United States troops-among the rest, the notorious Emory, the brigand and butcher f Leavenworth; and that on the 10th there was a ubilee at Lawrence, at which the State prisoners made speeches.

We do not wish to raise any hopes which are not kely to be fulfilled, but we must say signs begin o promise well among our neighbors in the Jerseys. We have never doubted that that State would give a handsome majority for Freedom, provided the real opinions of the people could be expressed at the ballot-box. The danger to be apprehended there, as well as elsewhere, is, that designing men will deceive honest voters with false statements, and draw them from the straight path by false issues. Let the people of New-Jersey be convinced that this is not a campaign for showing favor to particular candidates, but for the establishment of vital truths: let them be fully possessed with the conviction that this is a struggle, not between chosen standardearers, but between Slavery and Slavery-Extension on the one part and Freedom on the other: and then New-Jersey will give the Republicans heavier majority than she has ever cast. It is a State famous and sacred with Revolutionary associations, boasting the names of Springfield, Connecticut Farms, Trenton, Assunpink, Princesouls, New-Jersey had such men as William Winds, Philemon Dickerson, Matthias Ogden, Will Livingston, William Maxwell, and a host of other soldiers; such persons as John Witherspoon of Princetop, William Woodbull of Chester, Jacob Green of Hanover, Alexander McWhorter of Newark, James Caldwell of Elizabethtown; such civilians as Aaron Kitchel of Morris, Elias Boudinot of Burlington, John Ogden and Samuel Pennington of Newark Robert Ogden and John Cleves Symmes of Sussex. and a brilliant catalogue of similar names in Bergen, Somerset, Middlesex, Mercer and Burlington Counties. These men were the peers of the Adamses, Hancocks and Shermans of New-England, the Franklins, and Rutledges, and Lees of the Middle and Southern States, staking their property and their lives on the desperate contest, and during the whole war never wavering or shrinking. There is not a township in New-Jersey which has not families boasting descent from the heroes who, in 1776, followed Washington in his retreat through the State, a retreat known as "The Muddy Rounds," or who routed Clinton and Knyphausen, at Springfield and Connec ticut Farms, or who left shop, field or home when "the Old Sow" on the Short Hills pealed out the alarm of invasion, or beacon-fires sent their angry tongues of flame into the air from hill to hill, to rally freemen against the advancing foe, or who crossed the Delaware with Washington, and first fought with him on the banks of the Assunpink, and then retreated to the masterly victory of Princeton. Thousands of Jerseymen to this day tell you of their ancestors who risked or lost their lives in the bloody skirmishes at Elizabethtown, Pluckamin, and Springfield, or in the battles at Trenton, Princeton and Monmouth Court-House. It is a proud memory which these well-descended Jerseymen cherish, and we know that if the present issue be tween Freedom and Slavery can be kept before their eyes as distinctly as was the same issue before the eyes of their fathers in 1776, there will be the same overwhelming majority for Freedom now that there

We do not blind ourselves to the difficulties of the case, nor do we wish to lull our Jersey friends into a false confidence by ignoring the obstacles with which they have to contend. If New-Jersey were true to her own proud history, she would peal out the names of Fremont and Dayton in tones that would reach from sea to sea. But what do we have in fact? Men who discredit the State they pretend to represent, are flooding New-Jersey with pamphlets and speeches of the most mischievous tendencies. You may go into barber shop. blacksmith shops, carpenter shops, founderies, forge, stores, factories, lawyers', doctors' and bankers' offices, and see the false but plausible speeches of Douglas, Stephens, Hunter, Mason, Pugh and Toombs, which have been sent out under the frank of these men, to blind the eyes of honest patriots who may not have the means at hand to expose the falsehoods sought to be palmed upon them. It would be verily a great curiosity to know how many thousands an infamous eight-paged tract, entitled "Infidelity and Abolitionism; an Open .Letter "to the Friends of Religion, Morality and the "American Union," have been franked by these recreant Jerseymen to the different Post-Offices in the State. This kind of trash, under the auspices of these and other like-minded politicians, is scattered over New-Jersey, until, like the frogs in Egypt, they come into the houses, bedchambers. beds, ovens and kneading-troughs of the people. There are large sections of the State in which this is almost the only material franked to the voters; and, in order to get the least inkling concerning the cowardly ruffianism of Brooks and Keitt, the bloody villainies of the Kansas subjugation, and the all-grasping greed of the Slave Power, intelligent and liberal men are compelled to purchase and cir-culate documents which state the facts as they are. It is hopeful, however, that this private enlighten ment is carried on at the present time with energy, and that the fruits are already making a large show. But we wish to warn our Jersey friends not to relax in their administration of wholesome correclives of the political poison which the slav are endeavoring to force down the throats of unsuspecting voters. Only give free course to such documents as the Life of Fremont, the Speeches of Seward, Sumner, Colfax, Galloway and others, the Report of the Kansas Investigating Committee, and you may defy the verbal and printed malignities of all your mis-Representatives, backed up by all the Postmasters and pot-politicians in the State. Only give the people light, and they will not err in their verdict in November, so far as the slaims of the Slave Power represented by James Buchanan are concerned.

But there is another disturbing force in New Jersey which may lead to defeat. We refer to the efforts of Mr. Fillmore's friends. With many of these gentlemen we are acquainted, and we have no doubt as to the honesty of their purposes. They have hitherto been indulging the belief that Mr. Fillmore will command a sufficiently large vote to give him a chance of election by the House of Representatives. But to us it is inconceivable how these gentlemen can be blind to two facts-the one that the Buchanan pettifoggers through the State are shedding crocodile tears over what they sall the bad treatment of Fillmore by Whig friends, and the other that the "hand of Joab" is to be seen in this Fillmore movement, since the Buchaneers largely attend their meetings and help in the hurrahing department. However, the eyes of multitudes of this party in New-Jersey are already opened to the fact that they must vote either for Fremont, or directly or indirectly for Buchanan After the news from Maine reached Newark, a eading Fillmore man said, "That news will throw "five hundred of our party in Newark into the "Fremont ranks." And after the tremendous demonstration of the Republicans on the Newark park on the 11th, another Fillmore man, largely en gaged in the Southern trade, said with a downcast look, as if he thought both Fillmore and Buchanan were gone, "hook and line,"" Well, I am thankful "a higher power orders these things." We think the signs in New-Jersey are encouraging, but the friends of Freedom must remember that "vigilance is the "price of liberty," and not stop for congratulation intil this generation of Jerseymen prove themselves as worthy Republicans as were their ancestors, by insuring to Freedom a telling majority in Novembernext. We think they will.

The N. Y. News of this city, which pretends to ppose Fernando Wood's reëlection as Mayor, and to support Alderman Libby for that office, asserts that the Fremont papers are " all, by some inex-"plicable chance, on Wood's side." This, we beg to ssure that journal is a mistake. It is true we recognize a great propriety in the nomination of such a man by such a party. Those who support murder, arson and robbery in Kansas, may natural, three of them killed, and the rest subjected to a | ton and Monmouth. In those days that tried men's | ly be expected to prefer a person so notorious a.

Mr. Wood for the office of Chief Magistrate of this Metropolis. We certainly cannot properly object to such consistency on their part. Nor can we be expected to cherish any profound regret at the nomination of a candidate whose very name is an offense to all honest men, and who is sure of adding to the brand of deep disgrace already fixed upon him by a judicial decision, the stigma of universal reprobation expressed at the ballot-box. We expect to bent the Buchaneers even in this city, and new that they have selected Wood as their nominee for Mayor, we are sure of it. The dodge of nominating so respectable a man as Mr. Libby as an op-position candidate will not save them. They will go lown with Wood. Of that they will probably be convinced, when the Fremont papers come to open up the subject. For that our friends on the other side, will probably not have long to wait.

## THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM SYRACUSE.

pecial Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 16-9 P. M. Delegates to the two Conventions, which are to nect here to-morrow, and outsiders, are arriving in large numbers. Those attending the Republican Convention are to an unusual extent new men, yet some old stagers are on hand-among these are Thurlow Weed, John L. Schoolcraft, Marius Schoonmaker, James M. Cook, Gen. R. H. Pruyn, Abram Van Vechten, Hugh Hastings, P. V. Kellorg, A. B. Mattison, S. P. Allen of The Rochester Democrat, Ex-Senator Dimmick, E. D. Morgan, Jehn A. King, Simeon Draper, &c.; A. B. Dickenson and Hollis White have not yet arrived. Among the new men that one is not accustomed to meet at political conventions, I notice a gentleman of fair round proportions whom I hear called by the name of Farmer Abel; another, more spare, called "Vive Smith." Though evidently no wise at home here, these gentlemen, nevertheless, seem to be well disposed and quite willing to be useful. The Radical Democracy are well represented. Many of their prominent men are here, but few backneyed politicians. I notice Ward Hunt, Isaac Sherman, Lapham of Canandaigua, Hughes of Washington, Viele of Troy, W. H. Van Dyck, and others.

The "slate" is not yet made up. Little is said about any of the officers except Governor. Morgan and Draper seem to be both dropped. There is an under-current for Moses H. Grinnell. James M. Cook is busy for him. But Governor Clark has a good number of friends, though I hardly think he will be nominated. Judge Harris of Albany is named, and also George W. Patterson. Mr. Wadsworth of Livingston is less talked of than I thought he would be. I now suspect John A. King is likely to be nominated.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1856. The Republican Mass Meeting is attended by thousands. It is addressed by Gov. Ford of Ohio, and Phelps of Massachusetts. The country is alive with enthusiasm. They poured in with banners, gs and music by the thousand.

FREMC'NT MASS MEETING AT HONESDALE.

pecial Dispa tch to The N. Y. Tribune.

HONESDALE, Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1856. The Republica " Mass Meeting held here yesterday The Republica. Mass Meeting field here yesterday was the largest political gathering ever convened in North-eastern Pennsy vania. Able addresses were delivered by the Hon. G. A. Grow and others. Eight thousand people were in a tendance. An immense torchlight procession was forme, in the evening.

Pennsylvania is sure for Fremon.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CON VENTION. THE REPUBLICAN STATE CON CENTION.
STRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1856.
Delegates are pouring in from all quarters. Every
District in the State will be represented. Mr. 6, 'inneal
leads the van for Governor. Henry B. Stanton of a 'eneca, or Henry R. Selden of Mooroe will probably be
nominated for Lieutenant Governor. T. B. Baker of
Washington County will probably be nominated for
Canal Commissioner. Wesley Bailey's chances for Inspector of State Prisons is good, and Mr. Hicks of Livston stands well for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. ingston stands well for Gera of the The Delegates appear disposed to do whatever and harmony may require.

and harmony may require.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

WORCEFFER, Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1856.

The Republican State Convention is well attended. Homer Bartlett of Lowell presides. Among the Vice-Presidents are Josiah Quincy, Samuel Hoar, and Charles Francis Adams. The indications are thought to be favorable to the nomination of Governor Gardner, but there will be a close straggle.

The Fremont American Convention, which was also numerously attended, chose Luther J. Fletcher of Lowell, President. The Republican Convention was addressed by the Hon. N. P. Banks, urging union and harmony. In the afternoon both the Republican and American Conventions united in an Electoral ticket, as follows: At large, Julius Rockwell and Thomas Coit of Pittsfield; Districts, John Vinson of Edgartown, Azariah Wheeler of North Bridgewater, George R. Ruasell of West Roxbury, George Odiome and Lucius B. Marsh of Boston, George H. Devereaux of Salem, James M. Usher of Medford, J. Nesmith of Lowell, J. S. C. Knowlton of Worcester, Charles Forbes of Northampton, and Franklin Ripley of Greenfield. Previously the American Fremonters had nominated Dayton for Vice-President in place of Johnston, and pledged themselves to labor for the reslection of Mr. Sumner to the Senate. The Fremont Americans also pledged themselves to hold Congressional and County Conventions on the same day with the Republicans with a view to a union. The question then came up in the Republican Convention as to adopting the American State ticket, including Gardner for Governor. This question was debated at length until at the evening session the minority opposed to Gardner appeared determined to stave off the question, and there was considerable excitement and confusion. Finally a motion was adopted that the Republicans would nominate no State ticket. This is setisfactory to the Fremont Americans and insures the united vote of both parties for the Fremont ticket. sures the united vote of both parties for the Fremont ticket.

REPUBLICAN MOVEMENTS IN NEW-JERSEY.
TRENTON, Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1856.
The Republican State Convention to nominate an Electoral ticket meets to morrow in this circ. George W. Curtis of New-York addressed a targe Republican meeting here last evening, at which much enthusiasm was exhibited.

THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1856.

Our city is filling with Delegates to the Whig National Convention, and strangers. Most of the hotels are overflowing, and large accessions are expected in the morning. Accredited Delegates are here from twenty-five States, leaving only lows, Arkanasa, Texas, California, Wisconsin and Michigan unrepresented. From Virgizia, North Carolina. Maryland, New-York and Pennsylvania, husdreds are here. The hall of the Mechanics' Institute has been magnificently fitted up, and Monument square is decorated for a mass meeting on Thursday night. A powerful address will be issued to the people of the Union. Among the prominent men here are Francis Granger and Washington Hunt of New-York, David Paul Brown of Pennsylvania, George Lunt of Massachusetts, William C. Rives of Virginia, Gov. Morehead of Kentucky, Augustin H. Sheppard of North Carolina, and Edward C. Bates of Missouri. There is great enthusiasm and great confidence among the Delegates. The Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia Delegates claim those States for Fillmore beyond a doubt. Those from Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and Maryland assert that there is not a ghost of a chance for Buchanan there.

RAILROAD CONVENTION. Cincinsari, Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1856.
There have been numerous arrivals at the Burnet
House this evening, of delegations to the Bailroad
Convention, to be held there to-morrow,

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM KANSAS THE STATE PRISONERS ADMITTED TO BAIL! INTENTION OF GOVERNOR GEARY A JUBILEE AT LAWRENCE.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1856. After a contest of two days, the State prisoners have been admitted to bail by Judge Lecom and are to-night with us. It is not believed the

will ever be tried. Gov. Geary is in Leavenworth, and will be here to-morrow. We are cheered by his arrival. He promises to drive every marauder from Kansas who is not an actual resident, and says he will call to his aid one thousand United States troops, and fifty thousand volunteers from the North, if pecas

Capt. Emery's banditti band, near Leavenment arrested an officer of the army yesterday, for which Emory's whole company were brought before Gen.

The Rev. Mr. Nute is with us to-night. We have had a jubilee of rejoicing. Public speaking in the street from the prisoners for three

Col. Whipple's regiment captured a party of thieves at Osaukee yesterday, and took eighty

We will complete a fort to-morrow on Mount Oread that will accommodate 1,000 men. W. H.

St. Louis, Monday, Sept. 15, 1856. Advices from Kansas to the 10th say that the State Prisoners were released on bail. Governor Geary has issued a proclamation commanding all armed bands to disperse. Emory's band were taken before Gea. Smith for arresting an officer of the army. Whipple's company had captured a party of thieves on the 9th and taken eighty horses. A fort, capable of holding a thousand men had just been finished at Lawrence.

There was a jubilee at Lawrence on the 10th inst. Speeches were made by the state prisoners, and there was general rejoicing.

Mrs. Robinson passed here to-day, en route for

Boston.

FIRE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 15, 1856.

Three grain warehouses on Water street, owned by
S. B. Pomeroy, George W. Dale and Charles Woodsworth, were burnt yesterday, and 90,000 bushels of grain lost, which was principally owned by Messrs.
Pomeroy, John P. Chapin, Van Olinda Gale, and
Williams & Brother. The total loss amounts to \$100,000. Pomeroy is insured, but about the others we have not ascertained. FIRES AT FRANKFORT, KY.

TIRES AT FRANKFORT, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1856.

One whole square of buildings in Frankfort, Ky.,
was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. Loss \$30,000;
partially insured. There was another fire afterward,
during which several buildings were burned. Loss
not yet ascertained. These fires are supposed to have
been the work of incendiaries.

AMERICAN DEMONSTRATION IN BALTI-

MORE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1856,
The Mass Meeting in favor of Fillmore to-night is very large. The different Ward Clubs marched is procession with transparencies, etc. The Hon. W. H. Stevens of Tennessee, George A. Poarce of Maryland, and other speakers were among them.

FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1856.
Senator Bell, owing to political engagements made for him at home, will not be able to attend the National Whig Convention. He left to-day for Tennessee.
C. W. Bradley has arrived here, bringing dispatches from China to the Government.

CATTLE IN TRANSITU.

CAMPUILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1856.

Beef cattle on the road and leaving here to day, 1,920 head. Swine, 27 car-loads. Sheep, 24 car-loads. Horses, 4 car-loads. Beef cattle recruited this week at Campuille, 1,824 head.

[The expectation yesterday of drovers was that beef attle would be high to-day.—Ed.]

BOSTON WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Boston, Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1856. The following are the footings of our Bank statement 

FROM BOSTON.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BOSTON, Sept. 13, 1856. Last night was a great time for you Fremont fellows. I was in town on some affairs of my own (the time when one can return respectably to the city not having come yet) and I found the street in front of the Tremont House, between that well-reputed hostelry and the Trement Temple, filled and filling with people. Having a natural taste for ross I joined the throng, thinking there might be one toward. Inquiring what was in the wind, I was told, what I remembered to have seen in the newspapers, that it was the night appointed for the reception of Mr. Burlingame by his constituents. Had I lifted my eyes heavenward I need not have asked the question, for the air was full of streamers and banners and transparencies and inscriptions, all expressive and transparencies and inscriptions, all expressive of welcome to the Coming Man. Presently a succession of Fremont Clubs marched up with flags flying and banners displayed, with bands of music at proper intervals. Then drove up a procession of barouches with ladies and gentlemen who disappeared within the recesses of the Temple; and last of all came the one with Mr. Burlingame himself. He was received with great shoutings and hat-wavings, which he duly acknowledged, and then he disappeared from my view also, within the walls.

I thought now that it was high time that I, too, got footing within them, especially as the bound-

got footing within them, especially as the bound-iess contiguity of crowd was growing con-tantly not only more boundless but also mach more contiguous than was at all pleasant. So I tried the main entrance and all the lobbies leading to the gal-leries; but, bless your joint and several souls! one might as well have tried to walk through the walk leries; but, bless your joint and several souls! on might as well have tried to walk through the walk of the Croton Reservoir. I have no opinion to express as to the Infinite Perfectibility of the Hamas Race, but I have no longer any doubt as to its Infinite Compressibility. I dare say they were all bricks, for they made a perfectly impassable wall. I was about to give it up in despair when I discorned on one side a wicket, something like that in the Pigrim's Progress, kept by a very civil gentlema, who kept back the crowd with no stronger bar than a common rattan (not a gutta-percha cane) laid across the door. Seeing that some favored mortals were admitted on showing some magic card or uttering some cabalistic words, I thought I might as well try my luck too; and either the devil or my guardian augel putting you into my head just at than noment, I walked boildly up to the warder and asked whether the Reporter for THE TRIBUNE could not be let in? At the word, the rattan dropped and I was begged to walk in and help myself to the best place I could find. So I walked in as bold as a lion (which, being one of "the righteous" I had a right to do, it not being the least bit of a fib, as these presents bear witness) and found myself in front of the audience in the very best place possible for my purpose.

It was a splendid sight. The great hall was for my purpose.

It was a splendid sight. The great hall was

crowded, as you may suppose from my account of the door-ways, the galleries filled with ladies and every practicable place occupied. It was very handsomely decorated with flags and inscriptions, and a bust of Charles Sumner, crowned with flow.